

32372 to 32380—Continued.

- 32374.** "(No. I 16.) The fruit of this tree is a large, yellow cling, and has a pleasant, subacid flavor. Ripens about September 3. This peach would be a good shipper. Purely Spanish."
- 32375.** "(No. C 32.) Fruit ripens about August 23 and is a large, light-colored cling. Col. G. B. Brackett considers this peach of good quality and worthy of further trial."
- 32376.** "(No. E 24.) The fruit of this tree ripens about September 1 to 3 and is a freestone. Mr. G. Onderdonk thinks this peach has some South China blood. It has a subacid flavor. Col. G. B. Brackett considers this tree promising."
- 32377.** "(No. H 21.) The fruit ripens about September 7 and is a large greenish cling; quality good. Col. G. B. Brackett thinks it is only suitable for canning."
- 32378.** "(No. H 27.) A medium to large yellow cling, probably purely Spanish. Fruit of medium to good quality, slightly subacid. Ripens about September 15."
- 32379.** "(No. A 16.) Distinctly a South China peach, resembling the Honey peach in all respects, except that it ripens about a month later. Ripening period about July 25."
- 32380.** "(No. D 9.) The fruit of this tree resembles the fruit of the South China type and from indications appears to be a cross between the Spanish and the South China types. It is a freestone and the flavor is good. Ripens about August 10."

32381. LUCUMA sp.

From Mexico. Presented by Mr. Clarence A. Miller, American consul, Tampico.
Received January 5, 1912.

"*Zapota Manti*. This fruit is said to be edible, but not especially palatable. Although the supply is not large this fruit sells in the market at the comparatively low price of 5 cents Mexican each." (*Miller*.)

32382. BROMELIA PINGUIN L.**Pinguin.**

From Tampico, Mexico. Presented by Mr. Clarence A. Miller, American consul.
Received January 5, 1912.

"Wild pineapple, or *Huapillo*. This plant is very prolific in this section. In many places it covers thousands of acres, making a thick jungle. The plant propagates from the seed and by starting suckers from the root or trunk. It flourishes in the lowlands or in the highlands. The plant is drowned out or destroyed if the land is flooded for a number of days.

"The leaves contain a fine quality of fiber. The fruit is used by the natives as a vermifuge. The plant itself is said to contain valuable chemical properties.

"These specimens were obtained from Mr. Alexander Smith, of Tampico." (*Miller*.)

Distribution.—In Panama and the West Indies, and from Colombia to Guiana in the northern part of South America.

32385. MANIHOT sp.**Maniçoba rubber.**

From Brazil, South America. Purchased from Charles W. Jacob & Allison, New York, N. Y. Received January 6, 1912.